

ODE TO FREE TRADE.

BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

If God's free bounty bids this Globe produce
More than enough for all his creatures' use,
Shall man monopolize the free supply?
See brutes full fed, while fellow-mortals die?
Forbid it, Heaven, while earth's prolific fields
For man and beast alike, abundance yields.

Free as the winds and chainless as the sea,
Should intercourse between all nations be:
Wherever land is found, or oceans roll,
Or man exists—from Indus to the pole.

Then would unfettered industry be paid,
In the rich wealth its own free hands had made;
Then would mankind fulfill heaven's first decree,
And earth with fruitfulness replenished be;
Then would war's blood-red banner soon be furled,
And Peace triumphant reign thro' out the world;
While freighted fleets would traverse every sea,
And commerce wing her way, unchecked and free
Island be linked to island—Main to Main
Binding all nature fast in love's harmonious chain.

TRUTH.

He who has the Truth and keeps it,
Keeps what not to him belongs,
But performs a selfish action,
That a fellow mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the truth and trembles
At the dangers he must brave,
Is not fit to be a freeman—
He, at best, is but a slave.

He who hears the truth and places
Its high promptings under ban,
Loud may boast of all that's manly
But can never be a man.

A TRUE STORY.

The lovers of the marvelous have here a tale of mystery from the far-off Lake Memphremagog. It is a beautiful sheet of water, lying partly in Canada and partly in Vermont, and the narrative is from the Burlington Free Press, and we believe strictly true:

Some thirty years since, Burdick Sprague took up his residence in Morristown. He seemed to be a very quiet and peaceable man, and seldom made any words with any one, unless spoken to. Many, believing that "brevity was the soul of wit," thought him remarkably shrewd and uncommon man. He had no business in particular, though it is said that formerly in Brookfield, in Orange County, where his parents resided, he had been engaged in the grave-stone business. Becoming more acquainted, after his arrival at Morristown, he frequented the taverns and public places, and was very naturally accused of gambling and drinking. He continued to live in Morristown, leading the life mentioned, (and it is also said that he loaned money, bought up notes, &c.) without any particular incident, except the breaking of his arm, until about June, 1849, when the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against him for perjury; he having obtained possession of a farm in Morristown for the accommodation of the parties concerned, and afterwards, when all trouble had blown over, or during the pendency of the investigation of the title, he committed the offence of which he was charged.

An immediate arrest of Sprague was made, and he was lodged in Jail, but his friends soon gave the required bail, and he was permitted to go at large. He soon after left this section of the country, and was not again heard of until some time in November, 1849, in the vicinity of Lake Memphremagog, where he had been stopping for some time. At this time, November, 1849, great excitement prevailed in the vicinity where he had been stopping, as he had suddenly and unaccountably disappeared, and no knowledge of him whatever could be obtained. He had been seen just before this disappearance by one Bill Clark, and a companion of his who were both of rather notorious reputation, having been up for trial for the murder of Parker, of Manchester, N. H., of which they were not found guilty. Diligent search was made for Sprague; the country in the neighborhood was much excited, the greatest interest was felt to know his whereabouts, and large parties were on the lookout; but all to no purpose. The conclusion was that he had been robbed and murdered, and his body secreted. When all hopes of finding him were abandoned, a married sister, residing in Craftsbury, opened his trunk, and there found eight or ten hundred, and some say fifteen hundred dollars in bank bills, but nothing to lead to the discovery of his fate.

Everything continued in this mysterious state until Thursday, July 31st, when the body, so long missing, was found in Lake Memphremagog.

The history of its discovery is as extraordinary and striking as that of the disappearance.

Two gentlemen from Stanstead, who were desirous of fishing, set out with that view some day last week. Wishing a small boat, they employed a man well acquainted with all parts of the lake, and who usually attends all fishing excursions, to row while they should fish. During their excursion, they requested the man to row the boat into a certain small cove. To this he objected—saying there were no fish there, and that it was a bad place to go into, &c.—the result of which was they went in some other direction. Relating this incident after their return, their curiosity was excited to learn or to know what the boatman's real objections could have been to go into the cove alluded to. Suspicions were aroused—curiosity was excited, and it was resolved to get up a party and make a visit to the mysterious cove. A party was formed on Thursday last, and in due time they reached the suspicious cove, where, most strange to relate, was found the dead body of Burdick Sprague! The throat was cut, the coat drawn over his head, and there fastened with his suspenders.

Notwithstanding he had been missed for a period of twenty-one months, the body was in a wonderful state of preservation—so much so that it was recognized at once as that of the long-lost Sprague! The depth of the water where the body now floated upon the surface, has not been learned. It is supposed that it had been sunk by some weight—and to confirm this, it is said that one arm had decayed and dropped off, supposed to be owing to the effects of the cord to which the weight required to sink the body was attached. The recovery of the body under such peculiar circumstances, and after a mysterious absence of nearly two years, created great excitement in the vicinity. Suspicion rested at once upon the boatman, who fled the country before the officers of justice could overtake him.

The wonderful preservation of the body; the manner of Sprague's disappearance, and the recovery of his remains; the conduct of the boatman, in endeavoring to avoid the cove, and his escape as soon as the body was recovered; together with the general mystery of the whole

affair, make this one of the most extraordinary events that has happened in Northern Vermont for some years.

Sprague was a quiet, silent man, of fair address, and some intelligence; had never had any family; was between forty and fifty years of age, of large size, and considered to be a man worth money, as he always had a quantity about his person, and was known to make frequent loans.

It is not intended in anything that has been written to throw suspicion on "Bill Clark," his companion, or the boatman; but the circumstances are given as they are said to exist, without any design to prejudice them in the eyes of the public or law.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

The time for autumn transplanting will soon arrive, and we deem it proper to urge upon those who design planting, the great utility of observing care and thoroughness in the operation. With the best care usually taken in removing trees from the nursery, the roots are more or less mutilated; the soil in which they are planted is different very often, from that from which they were taken, and the climate also; and if these with other local circumstances do not receive proper consideration, serious loss will certainly be the result. The expedient method of preparing the ground for an orchard is to trench-plow, or sub-soil, strips, the distance apart you want your trees—32 feet, manuring with a well decomposed compost, consisting of swamp muck, rotten stable dung, ashes unbleached, and a small quantity of lime, and salt; and mixing this thoroughly with the soil by plowing two or three times. If this preparation cannot be made now, our advice is, wait till you can prepare it, if it is 2 years, as we believe that you will gain it in the end. But it is not necessary to wait longer than till next spring, as the muck may be got out this fall and exposed, in small heaps to the action of frost during the winter. If not thoroughly dissolved in the spring, add the lime, (air slacked) and salt; about a peck of salt to a bushel of lime, and mix them thoroughly. Before applying the compost, mix all the ingredients together and turn them with a shovel twice at least. This will ensure a rapid growth the first season, and an early return for the trouble and labor bestowed.

In setting out trees place them no lower than they stood in the nursery, and lean them to the south-east, as our strongest winds are from that quarter. Sprinkle the fine earth through and through the roots, and dash on a little water occasionally. Finally bank up the earth a little about the tree, which will prevent its being blown over, and the attacks of mice. Remove every branch to within one bud of last year's growth and thin out the branches if the top is too thick. This done you are certain that your trees will grow.

And we should not forget to consult taste.—Those varieties which make a low spreading growth should be planted together, occupying alternate rows with those that make a vigorous, upright growth. An orchard planted thus, gives a most striking appearance when the tops become pretty well grown. Where there is unevenness in the surface of the ground, the upright growers should occupy the lowest, and the spreading, the highest places. Peach trees may be planted between the rows of apple trees and be removed when the latter are 6 or 8 years old.

VARIATIONS FROM CLIMATE IN ORGANIC LIFE.—Organic life assumes new characteristics under new influences. The domestic animals of Europe were not found in this country on its discovery. They escaped from the Spaniards, and ran wild for centuries. In consequence, new and striking characteristics have been acquired in accommodation to the novel circumstances. The wild hog strikingly resembles the wild boar of Europe. The hog of the mountains of Parana resembles the wild boar of France. Instead of bristles, which the stock has from which he sprang, he has a thick fur, often crisp, and sometimes an undercoat of wool. Changes in color have taken place, and the anatomical structure has altered.

The ox has undergone similar changes; some in South America called "pelones" having a clothing of fine fur; others with a naked skin, like the Mexican, or Guinea dog. In Columbia, the practice of milking cows was given up, and the secretion of milk is confined to the period of suckling the calf.

The wild dog of the pampas does not bark like the domestic dog, but howls like a wolf.—The wild cat has lost the sweet music of the caterwauling concert. The wild horse of the higher plains of South America is covered with long, shaggy fur of a uniform chestnut color.—The sheep of the central Cordilleras produce a thick, matted, woolly fleece, which breaks off in tufts, and never re-appears. The goat has lost her large teats, and produces two or three kids annually. Similar changes occur in geese and gallinaceous fowls. Rumpless ones have sprung up, wanting the caudal vertebrae. Cats are frequent on White River without tails.

METALLIC PAINT.—A quantity of ground zinc stone has been shipped to Richmond as an article of commerce. The mineral was recently discovered in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and is transported to market by way of James River and Kanawha Canal. This curious stone has the remarkable quality, when finely pulverized, mixed with flax-seed oil, and spread on any surface, of reforming itself into stone, by a reunion of its rock particles; thus constituting a firm and hard rock covering, or coat of mail—impervious to water and proof against fire. Its value has been well and satisfactorily tested, and if found to succeed as well hereafter, as formerly, for roofs, &c., it will, to a certain extent, supersede slate, tin, sheet-iron, and kindred appliances.

The fat-tailed sheep of Tartary loose their mass of fat on removal to Siberia. The African sheep has become like a goat covered with hair. The Wallachian sheep are different still. The wild horses of Siberia have anatomical differences from tame ones. It is a question among naturalists whether the dog and wolf belong to the same species. But between these the differences are immense, from the gigantic St. Bernard, and the New Foundland, to the little lap dog in a lady's arms. The cow, the domesticated fowls, and pigeon, have put on infinite varieties of size, color, and character.

There has been a machine for polishing boots on exhibition at the Lowell Fair. This we consider a most useful, though an humble invention.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Michigan, in Ottawa County Court.

Stephen Batchelder, Plff. vs. Francis Batchelder, Deft. In Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twelfth day of March 1851, a writ of attachment issued in the Court above named, wherein the parties above named were plaintiff and defendant, that to please almost every taste. Lives of James Madison and James Monroe—fourth and fifth Presidents of the United States by John Quincy Adams, to which is added a history of their Administration. 1 vol. 12 mo. 435 pp., with Steel Portraits, cloth, price \$1.25.

This new and popular volume, being the only authentic record of the lives and public career of Presidents Madison and Monroe, has already passed through several large editions, over six thousand copies having been sold within the first six months of its publication, and the demand still continues unabated.

It is really a valuable addition to American Biography, as it is a gratifying proof of the enterprise and public spirit of the publishers. Z. TAYLOR.

Such a work may be read with profit and advantage by all who take a lively interest in the eminent men of our country. H. CLAY.

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Now that the hopes of getting them out of Congressmen is at an end, while three-fourths of the applications must have been unsuccessful, we advise the Californians to walk up to the Captain's office and buy Mr. Derby's edition. The letter press is far better than that of Congress.—N. Y. Trib.

Life of General Andrew Jackson.—New edition, revised and enlarged, with Bancroft's Eulogy.—Steel portraits—400 pages, cloth or sheep, \$1.25.

Of the work before us we think we may safely say that its editor has striven to divest his mind of all other considerations that the one which should possess it—the considerations that he was writing the life of a great man, whose deeds were the property of the nation to which he belonged, and not to any sect or class.—Buffalo Courier.

Young's Science of Government.—New and improved edition, 300 pp., in Morocco binding, price \$1.25.

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All letters should be post paid. For further particulars apply post paid to Geo. H. Derby & Co., Publishers, Buffalo.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. THE BEST MECHANICAL paper in the world, will commence a new volume about the 20th of Sept. each year, and is the best paper for mechanics and inventors published in the world.

Each volume contains 416 pages of most valuable reading matter, and is illustrated with over 500 Mechanical engravings of new inventions.

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TERMS.—Single subscription, \$2 a year in advance; \$1 for six months. Those who wish to subscribe have only to enclose the amount in a letter.

A PRESENT.—To any person who will send us three subscribers, we will present a copy of the *patent laws of the United States*, together with all the information relative to patent office business, including full directions for taking out Patents, method of making the specifications, claims, drawing, models, buying, selling, transferring patent rights, &c.

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JUST rec'd at Griffin's, Old Java and Rio coffee, Y. H. H. S. Black, and Gun powder teas, pure juice wine, and unadulterated brandy for medicinal use only; Cuba sugars and molasses, loaf, powdered and crushed sugars; Eben. Goodwins Sarsaparilla; mixed and pressed tobacco, Gronoke, Cavendish and common plug tobacco, bulk, and paper smoking tobacco; iron, nails; 7x8, 8x10 and 10x14 glass; putty, chalk, whitening, white lead, red lead, and other paints, spirits turpentine, alcohol, salad oil, Lemon syrup; Dr. Osgood's chologogue, Dr. Moffatt's Life Pills and biters, opium, camphor, Castor oil, Quinine, &c., raisins, nuts, spices, &c., &c., and will be sold for cash or ready pay at the lowest possible prices. 117. Grand Haven June 20, 1851.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber intending to leave Grand Haven, offers at a bargain his house and lot, fronting the river, on the high ground South of Eaton's Hotel, and commanding a fine view of the river and lake Michigan. The property including the Ball Alley adjoining, is well calculated for a public house, or boarding establishment, and with little expense can be made to accommodate as many travelers or boarders as any in the place—a clear title given.

For terms which will be very low, apply to the subscriber, or at this office.

Grand Haven. 117. W. W. KASOUE.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

IN all the states in the Union, to canvass for the following important and valuable works which are sold by subscription.

We have now about one hundred agents in the field, many of them clearing from two to five dollars per day. It will be seen that our books are of a very popular and desirable kind, and calculated to please almost every taste. Lives of James Madison and James Monroe—fourth and fifth Presidents of the United States by John Quincy Adams, to which is added a history of their Administration. 1 vol. 12 mo. 435 pp., with Steel Portraits, cloth, price \$1.25.

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Prospectus of the National Monument.

A weekly Journal, to be published in Washington under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society.

The Monument, edited and published by James C. Pickett, is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress; and every thing that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The Monument will be published for the express and sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomac in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of Washington will rejoice to see built. After deducting out of the subscription the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid therefore, of all who are willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the Monument a valuable Journal at a low price is obtained, while it will be doing something at the same time towards completing that majestic memorial of the nation's gratitude.

The Board of Managers recommend Mr. Pickett, formerly Act. Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affaires to Peru, who proposes to edit and publish the Monument Journal, and to conduct the paper faithfully and satisfactorily to all subscribers. They assure their fellow citizens that this paper is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means and at his own risk; and if successful he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the Society in any manner held pecuniarily responsible.

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the Journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The Postmasters and the Secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this Journal, thus aiding the great object of the Monument Society.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

All moneys will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed, prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington.

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Terms.—The Monument will be printed on a double royal sheet, the paper and type being of the best quality, and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE. A MONTHLY miscellany of agreeable literature, for the whole country. The cheapest original periodical now published.

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The pages of each issue of the Dollar Magazine will embrace Contributions by the most eminent hands—Portraits—Fiction—Philosophy—Sketches—Poetry—Humor—Personal reminiscences—Travels—Society in the City, Country, and Wilderness; and the most complete summary of the conversation, Literature, Arts, Speculation, and agreeable news of the month.

The Pictorial Illustrations will be select and of a definite character—not picked up at random—but adapted in time, character, and choice, to the wants of the Magazine and its readers. Of these one of the most striking series will be a Gallery of Portraits of American Representative men, designed and engraved expressly for the Dollar Magazine, with interesting personal notices from original and authentic sources.

The Fiction—the Tales and Adventures, will be of a striking character, such as read aloud would arrest the attention of the Family circle; and agreeable, not merely from their narrative and incident but also for their clearness of style and sympathy with the purest and profoundest emotions of our nature. Town life, and Country life will be piquant and faithfully represented. A series of Pictures of Fashionable life will be presented. There will also be, handled in an attractive manner sketches and illustrations of American Everyday Trade and Commerce.

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